

CNETRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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although much of the following information is known and overt, it is submitted for whatever background value it may have.

1. The financing and planning of research in the DDR is contingent upon the decisions of the Council of Ministers. The research plan for the fiscal year is submitted to the Council of Ministers by the Technical Ministers (Fachministers). The DDR has 22 Ministers, four State Secretaries, three Chairmen of Central State Commissions with the rank of Minister, and 13 subordinate scientific-technical offices. Of the 22 Ministers, 14 (not including the Minister President) exert an influence upon research planning. The following are directly interested in research and are charged with submitting research plans:
 - a. Minister for Machine Construction, Heinrich Rau, Berlin W 1, Leipzigerstrasse 5-7 (also Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers);
 - b. Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Paul Scholz, Berlin W 8, Behrenstrasse 48 (also a Deputy of the Council of Ministers);
 - c. Minister for Heavy Industry, Fritz Selbmann, Berlin W 1, Leipzigerstrasse 5-7 (offices concerning the field of chemistry are also located here);
 - d. Minister for Light Industry, Dr. Wilhelm Feldmann, Berlin O 17, Ehrenbergerstrasse 11-14;
 - e. Minister for the Foods Industry, Kurt Westphal, Berlin O 17, Ehrenbergstrasse;
 - f. Minister for Traffic, Erwin Kramer, Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse;
 - g. Minister for Postal and Telecommunication Services, Friedrich Burmeister, Berlin W 6, Mauerstrasse 69-75;

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h. Minister for Culture, Dr. Joh. R. Becker, Berlin C 2, Am Molkenmarkt;

i. Minister for Health, Luitpold Steidle, Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse.

2. In addition to these Technical Ministers, the following participate in, or have an interest in, research planning:

- a. The Chairman (with the rank of Minister) of the State Planning Commission, Bruno Leuschner, Berlin W 1, Leipzigerstrasse 5-7;
- b. The Minister for Construction, Heinz Winkler, Berlin W 1, Leipzigerstrasse 5-7;
- c. The Minister for Finances, Dr. Hans Boch, Berlin C 11, Unterwasserstrasse 5-10;
- d. The Minister for Labor and Vocational Training, Friedrich Macher, Berlin N 4, Scharnhorststrasse 32;
- e. The Minister for Public Education, Fritz Lange, Berlin W 8, Wilhelmstrasse 66;
- f. The State Secretary for the Coordination of All Finances, Willi Rumpf, Berlin C 11, Unterwasserstrasse 5-10;
- g. The State Secretary for University Affairs, Prof. Dr. Gerhard Harig, Berlin W 8, Wilhelmstrasse 64;
- h. The State Secretary for Local Economy, Karl Karsten, Berlin C 2, Am Zeughaus 1-2;
- i. The Chairman of the Central Commission for State Control, Berlin W 1, Leipzigerstrasse 5-7;
- j. The Chairman of the State Commission for Table of Organization (Staatliche Stellenplankommission), Berlin W 1, Leipzigerstrasse 5-7;
- k. Office for Inventions and Patents, Berlin W 8, Mohrenstrasse 37;
- l. Central Office for Research and Technology (ZAFT), Berlin O 17, Koepenickerstrasse 80-82;
- m. Society for the Advancement of Scientific Knowledge, Berlin C 2, Prenzlauerstrasse 28.

3. The State Secretariat for the Local Economy also exerts considerable influence upon the organization of industrial research when such research is carried out in the respective plant itself. This influence is attributable to the local party authorities in plants such as Leuna, Bitterfeld, Wolfen and Buckau and has frequently, with success, run contrary to the views of ZAFT.

4. The East German budget for the year of 1955 provided for an expenditure of 500 million DME for the development of research and technology, or a per capita expenditure of 29.40 DME (population = 17 million).

5. As part of a program to effect savings within industry, the research plan in the DDR for 1955 provides for the study of questions of standardization and technical norms. The 1955 plan also provides for the establishment of a nuclear research institute in Miersdorf near Zeuthen; work on the establishment of the research center for atomic energy has already begun. Soviet scientists will take part on equipping the technical installations and in the execution of research work.

6. The DDR has a total of 70 public research institutes in the fields of natural sciences, technology and medicine. The strength and leadership in research lies with the research institutions of the German Academy of Sciences.

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Attachment A contains a list of Academy research institutes. So-called "government institutes" are directly subordinate to their appropriate ministry or ministries. These are listed in Attachment B. Universities and other types of institutes are listed in Attachment C.

7. The Academy Publishing House maintains an almost complete monopoly on all scientific literature. In addition to "Chemical Review" and "Technical Review" (see Attachment A), the Academy has eight other organizations concerned with scientific literature. These are:
 - a. Academy Archives (Akademie Archiv), Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 8;
 - b. Academy Library (Akademie Bibliothek), Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 8;
 - c. German Journal of Literature (Deutsche Literaturzeitung), Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 22-23;
 - d. Research and Progress (Forschungen und Fortschritte), Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 22-23;
 - e. Commission for Popularizing Sciences (Kommission zur Popularisierung der Wissenschaften), Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 22-23;
 - f. Scientific Annals (Wissenschaftliche Annalen), Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 22-23;
 - g. Scientific Advisory Board of the Academy Publishing House (Wissenschaftlicher Beirat des Akademie Verlages), Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 22-23;
 - h. Academy Publishing House (Akademie-Verlag), Berlin W 8, Mohrenstrasse 39.

The former Prussian State Library, which had been the largest library in the German Reich, was not incorporated into the association of the German Academy.

1. **Comment.** These figures permit only a limited comparison. For example, information is not available on the extent to which the DDR must use hard currency to procure research equipment which is not available in the Eastern Bloc nations. Furthermore, the DDR is not as industrialized as the Federal Republic and no data is available to indicate how much industrial research in plants is contained in the East German figure of 500 million DME. Since industrial research is dissociated to a large extent from the production activities of the plants, the industrial research costs are probably included.

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Attachment A

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INSTITUTES OF THE GERMAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN BERLIN

1. Institute for Fiber Research (Institut fuer Faserstoff-Forschung), Teltow-Seehof, Kantstrasse 55 (formerly the institute of the Thuringische Zellwolle A. G., Schwarza);
2. Institute for Fiber Technology (Institut fuer Technologie der Fasern), Pirna-Copitz, Saxony, Pratzschwitzerstrasse 15 (formerly Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Sorau-Silesia);
3. Institute for Inorganic Chemistry (Institut fuer Anorganische Chemie), Berlin-Adlershof, Rudower Chaussee (formerly Kaiser Wilhelm Institute);
4. Department for Mineral Salts Research of the Institute for Inorganic Chemistry (Abteilung Mineralsalzforschung im Institut fuer Anorganische Chemie), Berlin-Adlershof, Rudower Chaussee (formerly Kali-Forschungsanstalt, GmbH);
5. Institute for Organic Chemistry (Institut fuer Organische Chemie), Berlin-Adlershof, Rudower Chaussee (formerly Kaiser Wilhelm Institut);
6. Laboratory for Plastics of the Institute for Organic Chemistry (Laboratorium fuer Kunststoffe im Institut fuer Organische Chemie) (formerly 4-Year Plan Institute, Berlin-Charlottenburg);
7. Institute for Catalyst Research (Institut fuer Katalyseforschung), Rostock, Buchbinderstrasse 9;
8. Institute for Magnetic Materials (Institut fuer Magnetische Werkstoffe), Jena, Helmholtzweg;
9. Heinrich Hertz Institute for Oscillation Research (Heinrich Hertz-Institut fuer Schwingungsforschung), Berlin-Adlershof, with branch office in Neu Strelitz;
10. Institute for Optics and Precision Mechanics (Institut fuer Optik und Feinmechanik), Berlin-Adlershof;
11. Institute for Crystal Physics (Institut fuer Kristallphysik), Berlin-Adlershof;
12. Institute for Radiation Sources (Institut fuer Strahlungsquellen), Berlin O 17, Warschauerplatz 9-19;
13. Institute for Gas Discharge Physics (Institut fuer Gasentladungsphysik), Greifswald, Domstrasse 10a;
14. Institute for Solid Body Research (Institut fuer Festkoerperforschung), Berlin-Buch, Lindenbergerweg 70;
15. Miersdorf Institute (Institut Miersdorf) (nuclear research), Miersdorf bei Zeuthen;
16. Geodetic Institute (Geodaetisches Institut), Potsdam, Telegrafenberg;
17. Geotectonic Institute (Geotektonisches Institut), Berlin N 4, Invalidenstrasse 43;
18. Institute for Physical Hydrography (Institut fuer Physikalische Hydrographie), Berlin Friedrichshagen, Mueggelseedamm 256;
19. Institute for Soil Dynamics and Seismology (Institut fuer Bodendynamik und Erdbebenforschung), Jena, Frobelstieg 3;
20. Astrophysical Observatory (Astrophysikalisches Observatorium), Potsdam, Telegrafenvweg;

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Attachment A

21. Babelsberg Observatory (Sternwarte Babelsberg), Potsdam-Babelsberg;
22. Sonneberg Observatory (Sternwarte Sonneberg), Sonneberg (Thuringia);
23. Institute for Astronomy Computation (Astronomisches Recheninstitut), Potsdam-Babelsberg;
24. Institute for Mathematical Research (Forschungsinstitut fuer Mathematik), Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 22-23;
25. Institute for Plant Breeding Research (Institut fuer Kulturpflanzenforschung), Gatersleben, Magdeburg district;
26. Institute for the Improvement of Plant Yields (Institut zur Steigerung der Pflanzenerträge), Gatersleben, Magdeburg district;
27. Office for Paleobotany and Study of Carbons (Arbeitsstelle fuer Palaeobotanik und Kohlenkunde), Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 22-23;
28. Institute for Medicine and Biology (Institut fuer Medizin und Biologie), Berlin-Buch, Lindenbergerweg 70;
29. Working Group for Analysis of Crystal Structure (Arbeitsgruppe fuer Kristallstrukturanalyse), Berlin-Buch, Lindenbergerweg 70;
30. Institute for Comparative Pathology (Institut fuer Vergleichende Pathologie), Berlin NW 7, Hannoversche Strasse 27-29;
31. German Pharmacopoeia Commission (Deutsche Arzneibuchkommission), Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 22-23;
32. Chemical Review (Chemisches Zentralblatt), Berlin NW 7, Schiffbauerdamm 19 (in part, financed by West Germany with permission of the Foreign Office);
33. Technical Review (Technisches Zentralblatt), Berlin NW 7, Schiffbauerdamm 19;
Of the 20 Academy institutes for humanities, the following are listed by virtue of their political significance:
34. Institute for Slavic Studies (Institut fuer Slavistik), Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 22-23;
35. Institute for German Ethnic Studies (Institut fuer Deutsche Volkskunde), Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 8;
36. Institute for Economic Sciences (Institut fuer Wirtschaftswissenschaften), Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 22-23;
37. Institute for Sorbian Ethnology (Institut fuer Sorbische Volksforschung), Bautzen, Ernst Thaelmannstrasse 6.

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Attachment B

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GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES

1. Water Bureau (Amt fuer Wasserwirtschaft), Berlin NW 7, Klara Zetkinstrasse 103;
2. State Geological Commission (Staatliche Geologische Kommission), Berlin N 4, Invalidenstrasse 44;
3. Meteorological and Hydrological Service (Meteorologischer und Hydrologischer Dienst) of the DDR, Potsdam, Telegrafenberg;
4. German Bureau for Goods and Material Testing (Deutsches Amt fuer Material- und Warenpruefung), Berlin C 2, Weydingerstrasse 22;
5. German Bureau for Weights and Measures (Deutsches Amt fuer Mass und Gewicht), Berlin C 2, Niederwallstrasse 18-20.

The German Bureau for Goods and Material Testing and the German Bureau for Weights and Measures were established to replace the former Prussian Material Testing Bureau in West Berlin.

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Attachment C

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UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER INSTITUTES NOT BELONGING TO THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

1. German Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Deutsche Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften), Berlin W 8, Krausenstrasse 38 (formerly the University of Agriculture);
2. German Academy for Construction (Deutsche Bauakademie), Berlin NW 7, Hannoversche Strasse 30 (formerly a faculty of the Charlottenburg Technical University);
3. Humboldt University of Berlin, Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 6;
4. Public Scientific Library (Oeffentlich-Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek), Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 8 (formerly the Prussian State Library);
5. Research Institute for Navigation, Hydraulics and Foundation Engineering (Forschungsanstalt fuer Schiffahrt, Wasser- und Grundbau), Berlin O 17, Alt-Stralau 44-45 (formerly at the Charlottenburg Technical University);
6. Institute for Applied Silicate Research (Institut fuer angewandte Silikatforschung), Berlin NW 7, Invalidenstrasse 44 (formerly Kaiser Wilhelm Institute);
7. Central Institute for Social and Industrial Hygiene (Zentralinstitut fuer Sozial- und Gewerbehygiene), Berlin-Lichtenberg, Noeldnerstrasse 42;
8. Institute for Ground Map Plotting (Institut fuer Bodenkartierung), Berlin W 1, Wilhelmstrasse 63;
9. Technical University, Dresden (Technische Hochschule Dresden), Dresden 24, Mommsenstrasse 13;
10. University for Traffic Engineering (Hochschule fuer Verkehrswesen), Dresden 27;
11. Medical Academy (Medizinische Akademie Dresden), Dresden;
12. German Museum of Hygiene (Deutsches Hygiene-Museum), Dresden A 1, Lingnerplatz 1;
13. Medical Academy (Medizinische Akademie Erfurt), Erfurt;
14. Research Institute for NE Metals (Forschungsinstitut fuer NE-Metalle), Freiberg/Saxony, Heinrich Heinestrasse 16;
15. Mining Academy Freiberg (Bergakademie Freiberg), Freiberg/Saxony, Akademiestrasse 6;
16. Greifswald University, Greifswald, Domstrasse 11;
17. Zoological Institute (Institut fuer Zootechnik), Guestrow-Schabernack (Mecklenburg);
18. Martin Luther University, Halle, Universitaetsring;
19. Caroline-Leopold German Academy of Scientists (Carolinische-Leopoldinische Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher), Halle, August Bebelstrasse 50a;
20. University for Electrical Engineering (Hochschule fuer Elektrotechnik Ilmenau), Ilmenau, Strasse der jungen Techniker 21 (formerly Ingenieur-Technikum);
21. Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Lutherplatz;
22. University for Machine Construction (Hochschule fuer Maschinenbau), Karl Marx Stadt, Strasse der Nationen;
23. Research Institute for Textile Technology (Forschungsinstitut fuer Textiltechnologie), Karl Marx Stadt, Schulstrasse 38;

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Attachment C

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24. Karl Marx University, Leipzig C 1, Ritterstrasse 14;
25. University for Graphic Arts and Bibliography (Hochschule fuer Grafik und Buchkunst), Leipzig C 1, Dimitroffstrasse 11;
26. University for Construction Engineering (Hochschule fuer Bauwesen), Leipzig S 12, Richard Lehmannstrasse;
27. Saxon Academy of Sciences (Saechsische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig), Leipzig, Universitaetsstrasse 4-5;
28. University for Heavy Machine Construction (Hochschule fuer Schwermaschinenbau), Magdeburg, Am Krosenkotor;
29. Medical Academy (Medizinische Akademie Magdeburg), Magdeburg;
30. University for Agricultural Cooperatives (Hochschule fuer landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaften), Meissen, Saxony, Freiheit 13;
31. Institute for Agronomy (Institut fuer Agronomie), Neugatersleben, Kreis Bernburg;
32. Institute for Vitamin Research and Testing (Anstalt fuer Vitaminforschung und -pruefung), Potsdam-Rehbruecke, Strasse der Freiheit 114-116 (formerly 4-Year Plan Institute, Leipzig);
33. Institute for Nutritional Research (Institut fuer Ernahrungsforschung), Potsdam-Rehbruecke, Strasse der Freiheit 114-116;
34. Rostock University, Rostock, Stalinplatz;
35. University for Architecture and Construction Engineering (Hochschule fuer Architektur und Bauwesen), Weimar, Geschwister Schollstrasse.

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